

ANGELIKA BORMANN ET AL.

USSN 09/557,376

REPLY TO OFFICE ACTION DATED MAY 27, 2003

AMENDMENT OF NOVEMBER 28, 2003

**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

1.-29. Canceled.

30. (New) A method of treating acne comprising topically applying to acned skin an amount effective to treat said skin of a cosmetic and/or dermatological preparation in the form of an emulsion, said preparation comprising:

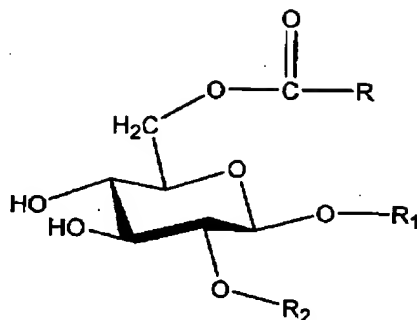
- a) an amount effective to treat said skin of at least one hydroxycarboxylic acid selected from the group consisting of malic acid, lactic acid, citric acid, tartaric acid, salicylic acid, and glycolic acid;
- b) at least one interface-active substance A selected from the group consisting of glucose derivatives of the formula:

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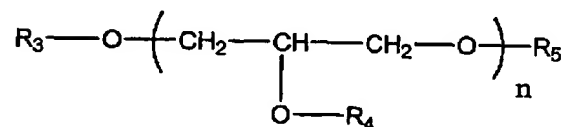
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where R is a branched or unbranched alkyl radical having from 1 to 24 carbon atoms, where R<sub>1</sub> is either a hydrogen atom or a branched or unbranched alkyl radical having from 1 to 24 carbon atoms, and where R<sub>2</sub> is either a hydrogen atom or a branched or unbranched acyl radical having from 1 to 24 carbon atoms;

and optionally further comprising:

- c) at least one interface-active substance B selected from the group consisting of substances of the formula:



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where  $R_3$ ,  $R_4$  and  $R_5$  independently are selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, and branched or unbranched, saturated or unsaturated fatty acid radicals having from 8 to 24 carbon atoms, in which up to three aliphatic hydrogen atoms can be substituted by hydroxyl groups, and  $n$  is a number from 2 to 8.

31. (New) The method according to claim 30, wherein the interface-active substance A is selected from the group consisting of methylglucose monostearate (A1), methylglucose distearate (A2) and mixtures of methylglucose monostearate and methylglucose distearate.

32. (New) The method according to claim 30, wherein the total amount of interface-active substances A in the cosmetic and/or dermatological preparation is 0.1-25.0% by weight of the preparation.

33. (New) The method according to claim 32, wherein the total amount of interface-active substances A in the cosmetic and/or dermatological preparation is 0.5-15.0% by weight of the preparation.

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34. (New) The method according to claim 30, wherein the total amount of interface-active substances B in the cosmetic and/or dermatological preparation is 0.1-25.0% by weight of the preparation.

35. (New) The method according to claim 34, wherein the total amount of interface-active substances B in the cosmetic and/or dermatological preparation is 0.5-15.0% by weight of the preparation.

36. (New) The method according to claim 30, wherein the interface-active substances A and B are present in the cosmetic and/or dermatological preparation in a weight ratio of A:B of 20:1 to 1:20.

37. (New) The method according to claim 36, wherein the interface-active substances A and B are present in the cosmetic and/or dermatological preparation in a weight ratio of A:B of 10:1 to 1:10.

38. (New) The method according to claim 37, wherein the interface-active substances A and B are present in the cosmetic and/or dermatological preparation in a weight ratio of A:B of 5:1 to 1:5.

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39. (New) The method according to claim 38, wherein the interface-active substances A and B are present in the cosmetic and/or dermatological preparation in a weight ratio of A:B of 2:1 to 1:2.

40. (New) The method according to claim 30, wherein the at least one hydroxycarboxylic acid is malic acid.

41. (New) The method according to claim 30, wherein the at least one hydroxycarboxylic acid is lactic acid.

42. (New) The method according to claim 30, wherein the at least one hydroxycarboxylic acid is citric acid.

43. (New) The method according to claim 30, wherein the at least one hydroxycarboxylic acid is tartaric acid.

44. (New) The method according to claim 30, wherein the at least one hydroxycarboxylic acid is salicylic acid.

45. (New) The method according to claim 30, wherein the at least one

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hydroxycarboxylic acid is glycolic acid.

46. (New) A method of treating skin blemished due to a bacterial secondary infection comprising topically applying to skin blemished due to a bacterial secondary infection an amount effective to treat said skin of a cosmetic and/or dermatological preparation in the form of an emulsion, said preparation comprising:

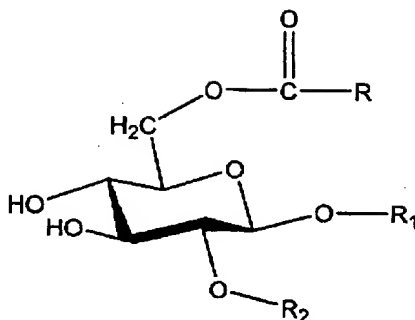
- a) an amount effective to treat said skin of at least one hydroxycarboxylic acid selected from the group consisting of malic acid, lactic acid, citric acid, tartaric acid, salicylic acid, and glycolic acid;
- b) at least one interface-active substance A selected from the group consisting of glucose derivatives of the formula:

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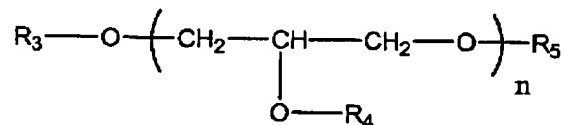
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where R is a branched or unbranched alkyl radical having from 1 to 24 carbon atoms, where R<sub>1</sub> is either a hydrogen atom or a branched or unbranched alkyl radical having from 1 to 24 carbon atoms, and where R<sub>2</sub> is either a hydrogen atom or a branched or unbranched acyl radical having from 1 to 24 carbon atoms;

and optionally further comprising:

- c) at least one interface-active substance B selected from the group consisting of substances of the formula:



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where  $R_3$ ,  $R_4$  and  $R_5$  independently are selected from the group consisting of a hydrogen atom, and branched or unbranched, saturated or unsaturated fatty acid radicals having from 8 to 24 carbon atoms, in which up to three aliphatic hydrogen atoms can be substituted by hydroxyl groups, and  $n$  is a number from 2 to 8.

47. (New) The method according to claim 46, wherein the interface-active substance A is selected from the group consisting of methylglucose monostearate (A1), methylglucose distearate (A2) and mixtures of methylglucose monostearate and methylglucose distearate.

48. (New) The method according to claim 46, wherein the total amount of interface-active substances A in the cosmetic and/or dermatological preparation is 0.1-25.0% by weight of the preparation.

49. (New) The method according to claim 48, wherein the total amount of interface-active substances A in the cosmetic and/or dermatological preparation is 0.5-15.0% by weight of the preparation.



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50. (New) The method according to claim 46, wherein the total amount of interface-active substances B in the cosmetic and/or dermatological preparation is 0.1-25.0% by weight of the preparation.

51. (New) The method according to claim 50, wherein the total amount of interface-active substances B in the cosmetic and/or dermatological preparation is 0.5-15.0% by weight of the preparation.

52. (New) The method according to claim 46, wherein the interface-active substances A and B are present in the cosmetic and/or dermatological preparation in a weight ratio of A:B of 20:1 to 1:20.

53. (New) The method according to claim 52, wherein the interface-active substances A and B are present in the cosmetic and/or dermatological preparation in a weight ratio of A:B of 10:1 to 1:10.

54. (New) The method according to claim 53, wherein the interface-active substances A and B are present in the cosmetic and/or dermatological preparation in a weight ratio of A:B of 5:1 to 1:5.

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55. (New) The method according to claim 54, wherein the interface-active substances A and B are present in the cosmetic and/or dermatological preparation in a weight ratio of A:B of 2:1 to 1:2.

56. (New) The method according to claim 46, wherein the at least one hydroxycarboxylic acid is malic acid.

57. (New) The method according to claim 46, wherein the at least one hydroxycarboxylic acid is lactic acid.

58. (New) The method according to claim 46, wherein the at least one hydroxycarboxylic acid is citric acid.

59. (New) The method according to claim 46, wherein the at least one hydroxycarboxylic acid is tartaric acid.

60. (New) The method according to claim 46, wherein the at least one hydroxycarboxylic acid is salicylic acid.

61. (New) The method according to claim 46, wherein the at least one

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hydroxycarboxylic acid is glycolic acid.